June 13, 1967 W. L. SONES ETAL 3,324,672

ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED CONDITIONING SYSTEM

Original Filed Aug. 31, 1964 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

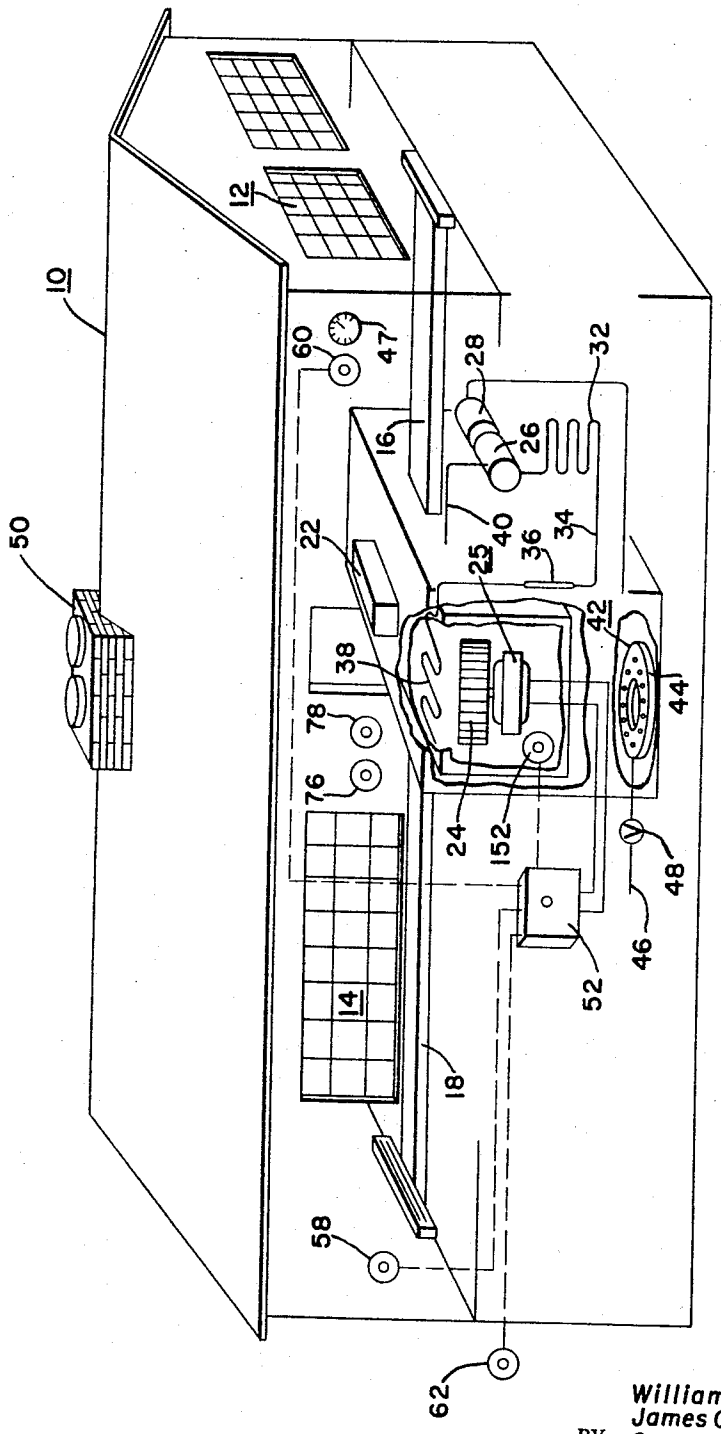


Fig. 1

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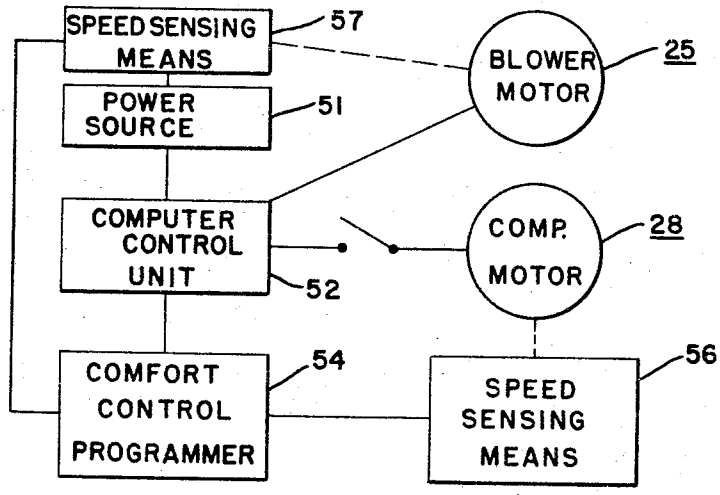


Fig. 2

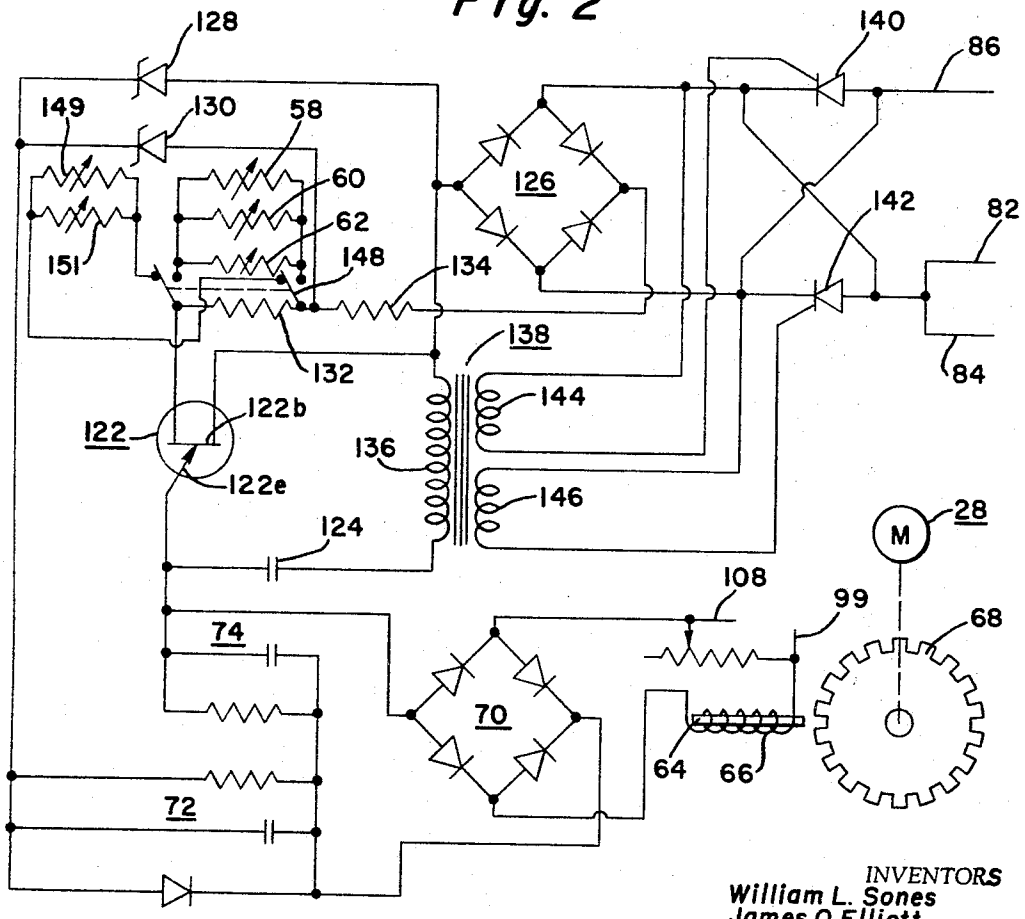


Fig. 3

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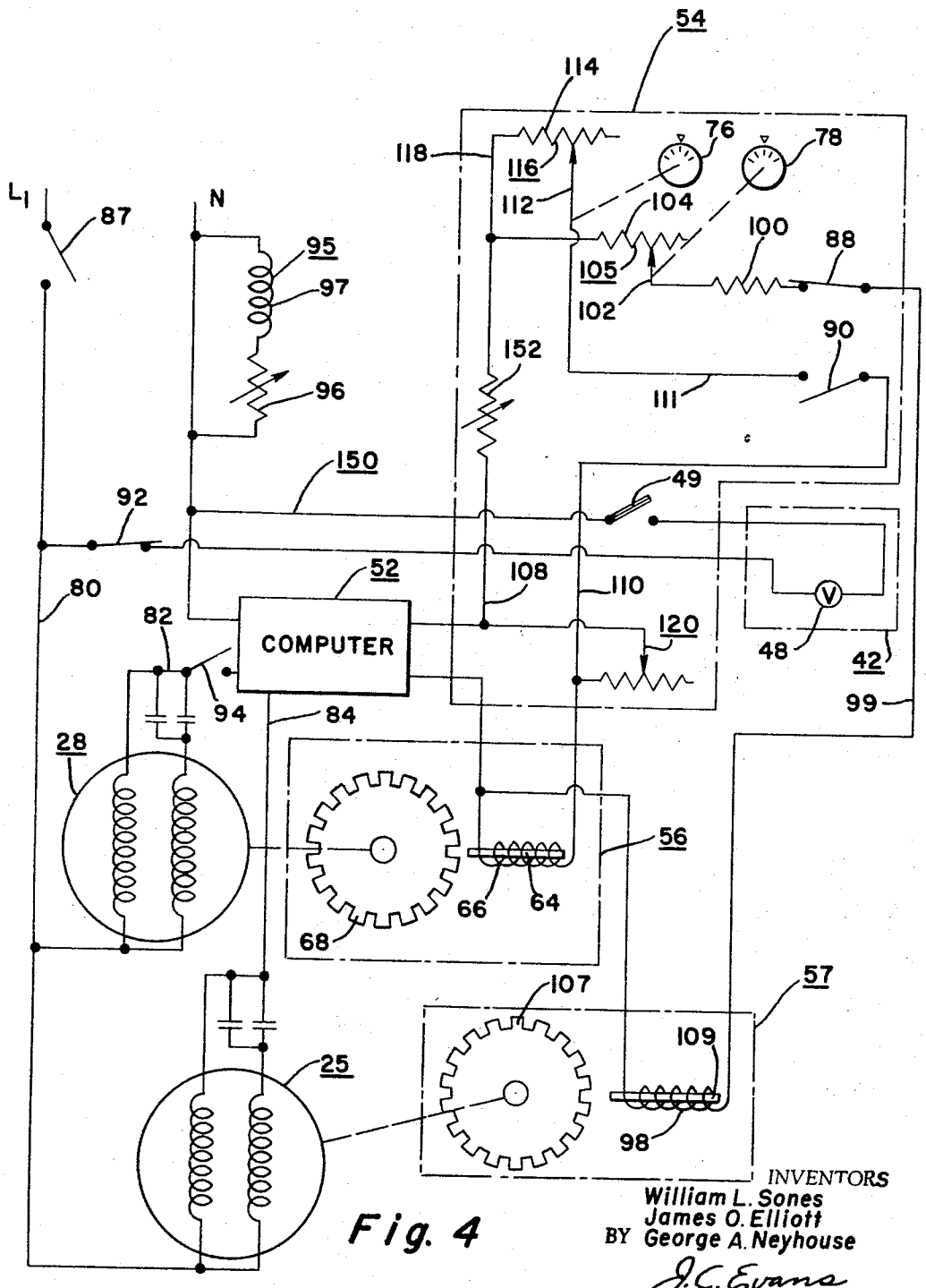


Fig. 4

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3,324,672

ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED CONDITIONING SYSTEM

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Original application Aug. 31, 1964, Ser. No. 393,202, now Patent No. 3,267,994, dated Aug. 23, 1966. Divided and this application Aug. 15, 1966, Ser. No. 572,381

6 Claims. (Cl. 62—180)

This application is a division of copending United States application, Ser. No. 393,202, filed Aug. 31, 1964, and now Patent No. 3,267,994.

This invention relates to environmental conditioning systems and more particularly to control systems for heating and/or cooling systems for maintaining predetermined desired environmental comfort conditions.

In conditioning residences, office buildings and the like, refrigerant systems and heating systems often have been integrated into a common conditioning system for modulating and distributing air to obtain desired temperatures and humidities within the environment being conditioned.

In such systems it is desirable both from an operating efficiency and a conditioning standpoint to operate the system more or less continuously. While it is desirable to have such a continuous modulation of the air being treated, in the past, for example, refrigerant systems have relied upon a concept of on and off cycling of a refrigerant compressor in response to sensed temperatures to modulate the treated air. Accordingly, during periods of refrigerant system operation, a full on or off condition exists that at times may introduce too much cold or at other times is inadequate to meet the demands of the regions being treated. Likewise, in distributing conditioned air to the regions being treated, typically fan means are provided that are either at a full on or full off condition. Thus, the treated air is usually circulated at a predetermined compromise rate that either fails to satisfactorily distribute needed volumes of conditioned air to meet high demand requirements or is too great when the conditioned region is not subject to extreme changes in temperature or the like.

Because of the above-mentioned operating inflexibility, it has been found that there is either a substantial lag or a like overshoot of conditions in the environment with respect to desirable comfort control points. Moreover, such operation obviously materially reduces operating efficiency.

An object of the present invention, therefore, is to improve the operation of systems for conditioning environments by the provision therein of a static semiconductor computer control means for continuously varying the energization of electric motor means whereby conditioning components of the system are driven to maintain desirable comfort control points in the conditioned region without any substantial lag or overshoot of the control points.

A further object of the present invention is to provide an integrated heating and cooling system including a source of heat, a refrigerant system, means including fan means for distributing air conditioned by said heat source and said refrigerant system wherein the compressor and fan are driven by motor means controlled at a desired speed norm by a solid state computer controller having semiconductor switch means with a power supply conductivity related to a feedback signal of the speed of the compressor motor and further having comfort control programmer means for infinitely varying environmental conditions on a seasonal basis in part by infinitely varying

the feedback signal from the electric motor means within predetermined limits.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings wherein a preferred embodiment of the present invention is clearly shown.

In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a schematic view of the inventive year-around environmental conditioning system shown in association with a residential housing unit;

FIGURE 2 is a block diagram of the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is an electrical circuit diagram of a solid state computer for practicing the present invention; and

FIGURE 4 is an electrical circuit showing the computer associated with the comfort control programmer of the present invention.

With reference to the drawings in FIGURE 1, an environmental conditioning system is shown in association with a residential household unit **10** representatively illustrated as including a first conditioned region or room **12** and a second conditioned region or room **14** that are separated from one another by interior walls or the like as typically found in such units.

The rooms **12** and **14** are connected by means of supply ducts **16**, **18**, respectively, to an air supply plenum **20**. The air supply plenum **20** will typically be in communication with a return duct **22** (partially shown) for directing air from the regions **12**, **14** back into the plenum. Air circulation is maintained by a suitable fan **24** driven by a blower motor **25** for drawing air from the return duct **22** and forcing it under pressure through the supply ducts **16**, **18** into the rooms **12**, **14**.

A refrigerant system is diagrammatically illustrated as including a compressor unit **26** that is driven by an electric motor **28** to compress refrigerant that is directed through a conduit **30** and thence through a condenser **32** and another conduit **34** through a refrigerator expansion means representatively shown as being a capillary tube **36** thence through an evaporator **38** back to the inlet of the compressor **26** through a conduit **40**. The closed serially arranged refrigerating system preferably has the evaporator **38** in direct convective heat transfer relationship with air being conditioned within the plenum **20** for passage exteriorly thereof for providing a desired cooling of air to be discharged into the regions being conditioned. In addition, the environmental control system includes a heat source **42** representatively illustrated as comprising a gas burner unit **44** supplied by an inlet line **46** under the control of a valve **48**, for example, a solenoid actuated valve selectively opened and closed in response to temperatures sensed by a room thermostat **47** having circuit contacts **49**. The combustion products of the gas heater **44** are passed in direct heat transfer contact with air in the plenum **20** and thence through a suitable waste chimney **50** by conduit (not shown) to effect a desired heat input into the plenum **20**.

In accordance with certain of the principles of the present invention, an improved control system is associated with the representatively illustrated heating and cooling systems for regulating it to produce a continuously modulated source of conditioned air into the regions **12** and **14** in a manner to produce a year around comfort control having substantially no temperature lag or overshoot from a preselectable comfort control point.

The improved control system is generally designated in FIGURE 2 as including a source of power **51** for driving the refregierant compressor motor **28** and the fan motor **25** under the control of a static solid state computer and power control package **52** which is associated with a com-

fort control programmer **54** which conditions a feedback signal from speed sensor means **56** from the compressor motor **28** for regulating the power control package **52**. A like speed sensor means **57** is associated with the fan motor **25** to send a signal to programmer **54** for modulating the control action thereof.

In the representative illustration of the improved system, the computer control unit **52** receives information from variable resistance temperature sensing units **58**, **60**, **62** located in the conditioned regions **12**, **14** and the exterior environment around the housing unit **10** as well as the signal from the speed sensing means **56** under the control of the comfort control programmer **54**. Other suitable controls such as humidity can also be fed into the computer unit **52**, if desired. The signal receiving computer unit **52**, as will be described in greater detail, determines the power to be applied to the compressor motor **28** and blower motor **25** in accordance with the input signals from the sources mentioned above.

One feature of the present invention is that the computer of the control system for modulating heating and cooling effects by varying the power to the motors **25**, **28** includes static state semiconductor means that can be arranged in very compact control packages easily mounted with respect to the environmental control system. Additionally, such static semiconductor means establishes an improved reliability in the system insofar as its life expectancy is concerned. Another feature of the invention is that motors **25**, **28** are of the AC induction type. Such motors have been found to be unusually suited for systems of the above discussed type in that they are unusually economical as compared to like horsepower universal and DC motors. Furthermore, AC induction motors are preferred because of their good torque characteristics over a wide range of operating speeds.

The speed discriminator section or speed sensing means **56**, as shown in detail in FIGURE 3, includes a permanent magnet pickup means similar to a type used on dynamometers and includes a number of turns of wire **64** wound on a small magnet **66** located radially in alignment adjacent to a toothed wheel means **68** suitably secured for rotation with the shaft of the compressor motor **28**. The above-described speed signal sensing means is located preferably inside a sealed motor compressor shell. The speed signal produced by the magnetic pickup is rectified by a full-wave rectifier bridge **70** and filtered by a filter unit **72** and passed to a filter unit **74** into the computer control unit **52**.

In accordance with certain of the principles of the present invention, the comfort control point for a given heating or cooling operation is controlled by means including a summer comfort control indicating member **76** and a winter comfort control member **78** that have suitable indicia thereon such as early summer, mid-summer, late summer in the case of the summer control in early spring, late fall and winter in the case of winter control. These control members **76**, **78** enable the heating and cooling effects of the refrigerant system and heat source, respectively, to be selectively infinitely varied within a range limited by the maximum speed of compressor and blower motors **28**, **25** and a minimum speed determined by design conditions such as motor heating. Such control of heat and cold input into the mass of air enables the system to operate substantially continuously whereby a desired predetermined control point can be maintained without any substantial lag or overshoot, notwithstanding changes in ambient conditions interiorly of the environment being conditioned and changes in heat loads being introduced into the environment being conditioned.

Referring now to FIGURE 4, the control for the environmental conditioning system is more detailedly set forth with the variable speed compressor motor **28** and blower motor **25** being shown powered from a 115-volt residential power source including a line L_1 connected to a conductor **80** that supplies power to the AC induction motors **25**, **28** which are representatively illustrated as being of a permanent capacitor start type having conductors **82**, **84** connecting the motors, respectively, to output terminals of the computer control unit **52** which has another output terminal thereof connected to another conductor **86** that connects to a line N of the power source. Power from lines L_1, N through conductors **80**, **86** is selectively controlled by a line switch **87**.

Referring now more particularly to the comfort control programmer **54**, in FIGURE 4 a switching device is illustrated including a plurality of relay actuated switches **88**, **90**, **92**, **94** operatively associated with a crossover relay **95** that is selectively actuatable in response to a predetermined temperature range for selectively connecting the heating system and cooling system in circuit with the computer **52**. The relay includes a temperature responsive element **96** representatively illustrated as being a high positive coeffiicent of resistance element such as a thermistor that reduces current flow across a coil **97** as the temperature increases. The relay **94** is representatively illustrated as being included in a conductor **98** from the conductor **86**. The thermistor element **96** preferably is located to sense the environment temperature somewhere between the regions **12**, **14** at a point reflecting somewhat average conditions therein.

In operation, the relay **95** is calibrated to switch the heating and cooling systems into circuit with the computer **52** at the limits of a predetermined temperature range. For example, if it is desired generally to control the regions being conditioned within a 10° F. range, when the temperature sensed by the resistance element **96** is at either end of this range, for example at 70° F. or 80° F., the relay will switch one or the other of the systems into circuit with the computer **52** in the following manner. Assuming that the heating system is in circuit with the computing circuit **52**, the relay **95** is conditioned so that the relay switches **88** and **92** are closed and the relay switches **90** and **94** are opened. If the temperature of the region being conditioned reaches 80° as might occur when the outside temperatures are in the 90° range, the relay coil **97** will be de-energized and the switches **88**, **92** will open and the relay switches **90**, **94** will close to include the cooling system in circuit with the computer **52**. Similarly when the cooling system is running and the temperature of the conditioned region reeaches 70° F. as might occur when the outside temperature begins to drop, the relay **95** will condition switches **88**, **90**, **92**, **94** for heating operation.

More specifically, during winter seasonal operation, the comfort control programmer **54**, because of the aforementioned action of the relay **95**, is conditioned to complete a winter seasonal control circuit therein including one terminal of a magnetic pickup winding **98** in speed sensor means **57** like winding **66** in sensor means **56** through a conductor **99**, through the closed relay switch **88** and thence to a resistance element **100**, a movable contact carrying arm **102** driven by the manually adjustable winter control member **78** relative to a variable resistance **104** of a potentiometer **105** that has a greater or lesser portion of the resistance thereof thereby placed in series with conductor **106** and conductor **108** electrically connected to a terminal of the input bridge **70**.

By virtue of the above-described winter seasonal control circuit, a user of the environmental control system can modify a voltage from winding **48** produced by rotation of a toothed wheel **107** relative to a magnetic pickup **109** of the speed sensor **57** to thereby control the voltage input to the blower motor **25** and hence increase the rate of circulation of heat or reduce it to correspond to a desired comfort control condition as set by the control member **78**.

When the relay **95** conditions the comfort control programmer for summer operation, the switch **88** is opened and switch **90** is closed whereby a summer seasonal control circuit is completed including a conductor **110**, the

closed relay switch **90**, a conductor **111**, a movable contact carrying arm **112** that is moved with respect to a variable resistance portion **114** of a summer control potentiometer **116** upon adjustment of the summer control member **76**. From the variable resistance **114**, the circuit is connected by a conductor **118** to the conductor **108** and thence into one of the input terminals of the bridge **70**. By virtue of this arrangement, the summer temperature in the environment being conditioned can be adjusted to a predetermined comfort control point by manipulation of the control member **76** which produces a predetermined change of the speed input signal from the coil **64**, as in the case of the winter seasonal control circuit. A calibrating potentiometer **120** is connected across the conductors **99**, and **108** for adjusting the input signal to the computer control unit **52** when the control system is originally installed.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention signal input from the magnetic speed pickup means **56** and **57** as modified by the comfort control programmer unit **54**, is rectified and filtered by the bridge **70** and capacitive filter unit **74**, and then directed through a solid state semiconductor network including a unijunction transistor **122**, connected emitter **122***e* to base **122***b* across a capacitor **124**. The signal from the capacitive filter **74**, in response to variations in the input signal from the magnetic speed pickup means **56**, **57** as modified by the comfort control programmer **54**, regulates firing of the transistor **122** in combination with a control potential produced by a bridge circuit **126** that rectifies the A.C. power source across lines **82**, **84**, **86** to D.C. power with the voltage across the output of bridge **126** being regulated by Zener diodes **128**, **130** in conjunction with resistances **132**, **134**. Depending upon the imbalance between the control potential produced by the bridge **126** that is fed through a filter **72** to the filter **74** and the variable input signal from the bridge **70** and capacitive filter **74**, the unijunction transistor **122** fires to produce a motor control signal in a primary coil **136** of a pulse transformer **138**. Firing of the transistor **122** allows the capacitor **124** to discharge through a low impedance path from the transistor emitter **122***e*, base **122***b* and the primary coil **136** to produce a voltage spike therein. The voltage spike acts as a control signal that serves as the intelligence for operating a solid state power supply switch for supplying power to the motors **25**, **28** with the power supply switch being representatively illustrated as including a pair of oppositely facing silicon controlled rectifiers **140**, **142** which are actuated by the signal induced in the secondary coils **144**, **146** of the pulse transformer **138** to be energized for a predetermined period of the full wave form of the A.C. power supply across lines L_1, N to produce a variable energization of the blower motor **25** and compressor motor **28** to hence control the operative speed thereof.

During both the operation of the heating and cooling systems, it is desirable and sometimes preferable, depending upon the type of environment being conditioned by the system, to feed additional input intelligence to the computer unit **52** to modify the output signal thereof for varying the speed or blower and compressor motors to compensate for variances in conditions sensed by the means supplying the additional intelligence. For example, in the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the temperature sensors **58**, **60**, **62** are included in parallel with the resistance **132** in the circuit for controlling the firing of the transistor **122** and the consequent triggering of the silicon controlled power switches **140**, **142** to slow down and speed up the compressor motor and the blower motor to compensate for anticipated changes in the ambient conditions outside the house **10** as well as to take into account changes in the heating load within the regions **12**, **14** being conditioned by the system. For example, in the illustrated arrangement, the sensors **58**, **60**, **62** are high positive coefficient of resistance elements such as thermistors that will act to increase the motor speed upon increases in temperature to produce an additional cooling effect and greater circulation of the mass of air being cooled to compensate for the increased temperatures. When the relay **95** switches the system to winter operation, these elements are taken out of the circuit by a relay switch **148** which acts to include in circuit winter sensors **149**, **150** located in regions **12**, **14** in the control circuit. These sensors are negative coefficient of resistance elements. While the summer and winter sensing units are illustrated as being positive and negative coefficient of resistance elements, respectively, it will be appreciated that opposite temperature coefficient of resistance elements could likewise be included in the system by making appropriate changes in the representatively illustrated solid state computer unit.

If desired, humidity sensing units can also be incorporated in the system to modify the action of the solid state computer unit whereby, upon an increase in humidity, the compressor motor speed will be increased to further cool the evaporator **38** of the refrigerant system which may serve as a moisture extracting device by freezing the moisture in the circulated mass of air as it passes thereover. In this case, as is well known in the art, suitable heating means can be included adjacent the evaporator to periodically melt the ice on the evaporator for passage into a suitable drain.

By virtue of the above-described control system, a user merely has to set a desired summer and winter comfort control point on the seasonal control members **76**, **78**. During summer, the summer control circuit of the programmer **54** will regulate the input signal of the magnetic pickup on the compressor motor to maintain the speed of the motor at a basic control point that is modified by the temperature sensors in the environment being treated whereby the compressor motor speed will vary about the motor speed norm of the set comfort control point to produce a desired cooling of the mass of air being circulated across the evaporator **38** to meet the cooling demand. The provision of the separate sensing elements **58**, **60**, **62** will continually vary the speed of the compressor motor on either side of the set speed norm to anticipate increases in outside temperature and changes in the cooling load required in the regions **12**, **14** to effectively maintain a desired environment in the regions. The changes in speed of the motor compressor are followed by like changes in speed of the blower motor so that the additional cooling effect is manifested in the regions being treated by a corresponding increase in the rate of circulation effected by the fan **24**.

When the system automatically crosses over to winter operation as, for example, when the temperature sensed by the crossover relay switch reaches 70° F., the winter seasonal control circuit is closed and the heat source representatively shown as a gas burner **44** is turned on by closing relay switch **92** to complete a gas valve energization circuit **150** to solenoid **48** which includes the thermostat contact **49**. Heat regulation is obtained by suitable means as, for example, a temperature sensor in the bonnet of the furnace that can be included as a high positive coefficient of resistance element such as a thermistor **152** that is included in the conductor **108** on the winter seasonal control circuit so that the speed of the blower will increase upon increases in the bonnet temperature whereby the effective B.t.u. output of the furnace is distributed quickly to the regions being treated to prevent any substantial change from the control point established by the thermostat **47**. As was pointed out above, during the winter operation the compressor motor **28** is disconnected from the power supply and the blower motor speed **25** is thereby modified by changes in the resistance of the bonnet temperature sensing element **152** as fed into the computer from the programmer **54**. Also during this operation, the blower speed sensor means **57** produces a speed modified by programmer **54** to effect sensor speed control during late fall, early spring and the like.

While the representative environmental conditioning system is illustrated as including a separate source of heat, it will be appreciated that the refrigerant system can be operated as a heat pump merely by the provision of suitable reversing valves therein which can be conditioned by an automatic crossover switch or suitable manual selector switch means to provide the desired heat input into the system.

It will also be recognized that the comfort programmer and solid state computer unit are adaptable for use with a separate refrigerant system for conditioning a predetermined environment in which case the heater system and circuitry therefor would be eliminated or vice versa. One advantage of the integrated heating and cooling systems, however, is that a single solid state semiconductor computer unit serves to control the operation of both the heating and cooling units in a reliable and economical fashion.

The basic concept of a domestic appliance having an AC induction motor controlled by a static solid state or semiconductor computer control unit is set forth in United States Patent No. 3,152,462, issued Oct. 13, 1964, to Elliott et al. The present invention incorporates the basic advantages of appliance control by such static control devices, namely greater control reliability and more exact control capability together with the further improvement comprising additional comfort programmer means for correlating the home heating and cooling operations to varying heating and cooling loads.

While the embodiment of the present invention as herein disclosed constitutes a preferred form, it is to be understood that other forms might be adopted.

What is claimed is as follows:

1. In a household conditioning system the combination of, a refrigerant system including a compressor, a condenser, an evaporator, and means for connecting said compressor, condenser and evaporator in refrigerant flow relationship, enclosure means for receiving air returned from the rooms of a household and for supplying air thereto, said enclosure means defining a plenum in heat transfer relationship with said evaporator, fan means for directing conditioned air exteriorly of said plenum and for returning air thereto, means for actuating said compressor and said fan means including prime mover means, semiconductor switch means in power supply relationship with said prime mover means, means for deriving a control voltage responsive to the speed of said prime mover means, means processing said control voltage for controlling conductivity of said semiconductor switch means to maintain said prime mover means at a predetermined speed norm, and comfort condition programmer means for infinitely varying said control voltage within predetermined limits to operate said prime mover means at variable speeds for producing variable cooling effects.

2. In a household conditioning system the combination of, a refrigerant system including a compressor, an evaporator and a condenser, means for connecting said compressor, condenser and evaporator in refrigerant flow relationship, means including an air supply and return for directing air to and returning air from rooms in the household, said air supply and return being located in heat transfer relationship with said evaporator, fan means for circulating conditioned air through said air supply and return, means including electric motor means for driving said compressor and said fan means, a control system means for variably modulating the cooling effects of said evaporator including a control circuit having semiconductor switch means therein for selectively conducting current from a power source to said electric motor means,

means for deriving a control voltage responsive to the operation of said compressor, means for processing said control voltage to regulate the conductivity of said semiconductor switch means to maintain said electric motor means at a predetermined speed norm.

3. In the combination of claim 2, comfort condition programmer means for infinitely varying said control voltage within predetermined limits for varying the speed norm of operation of said motor means in accordance with predetermined desired cooling conditions.

4. In the combination of claim 2, said means for processing said control voltage including means adapted to sense atmospheric conditions interiorly and exteriorly of the rooms being conditioned for varying conductivity of said semiconductor switch means and energization of said electric motor means thereby to vary the speed of operation thereof from said predetermined speed norm.

5. In an environmental conditioning system the combination of means including first electric motor means for cooling a mass of air, means including second electric motor means for circulating the mass of air for conditioning a predetermined environment, circuit means for selectively connecting said first and second motor means in power supply relationship with a source of power, computer control means operatively connected to said circuit means, said computer control means including semiconductor switch means for supplying power to at least one of said first and second electric motor means, means for deriving a control voltage responsive to the speed of said at least one of said electric motor means, said computer control means including means for processing said control voltage for controlling conductivity of said semiconductor switch means to maintain at least one of said motor means at a predetermined speed norm, and comfort control programmer means for infinitely varying said control voltage within predetermined limits to operate said at least one of said motor means at variable speeds for producing a modulated cooling of the mass of air to maintain predetermined environmental conditions preset by said programmer means.

6. In an environmental conditioning system the combination of, means for cooling a mass of air, means including electric motor means for circulating the mass of air in heat transfer contact with said cooling means and distributing the mass of air to an environment to be conditioned, circuit means for selectively operating said cooling means, said circuit means including computer control means having semiconductor switch means in power supply relationship with said motor means, means for deriving a control voltage in response to predetermined operating conditions of said motor means, said computer control means including means for processing said control voltage to control the conductivity of said semiconductor switch means for maintaining said electric motor means at a predetermined speed norm, and comfort control means for varying the conditioning effect of said cooling means by infinitely varying the effect of said control voltage on said semiconductor switch means within predetermined limits.

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